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BOROUGH OF JARROW.



EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

School Medical Services

BY

BRENDAN BUCKLEY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

For the Year 1940.

JARROW-ON-TYNE:

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STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Continued

School Medical Officer.

R. A. Good, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., 1/1/40 to 1/6/40.

B. Buckley, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., Acting School Medical Officer 1/6/40
to 3/12/40.

Appointed School Medical Officer 3/12/40.

Assistant School Medical Officer.

B. Buckley, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., 1/1/40 to 1/6/40.

T. C. Healey, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H., Temporary 1/6/40.

Specialist for Operative Treatment of Tonsils & Adenoids (part-time).

Francis McGuckin, M.D., B.S., *U.Durh.*, F.R.C.S., *U.Edin.*

School Dentist (part-time).

George G. Clarke, L.D.S., *U.Durh.*

School Nurses.

Mrs. Waldie, State Registered Nurse, Registered Fever Nurse.

Miss M. Graham, State Registered Nurse.

Clerks (part-time).

Miss I. Besford.

Miss N. Boyle.



TO THE LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY, BOROUGH OF JARROW-ON-TYNE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. SCOTT AND GENTLEMEN,

It affords me pleasure to submit the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for the year 1940.

The report follows the suggestions of the Board of Education and is, for reasons of economy, in an abridged form.

The main features of the Service during the year were the inauguration of an immunisation scheme for diphtheria and a further evacuation of school children.

Your obedient servant,

B. BUCKLEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

1. CO-ORDINATION.

Co-ordination with the other Health Services in the Borough, as outlined in the preceeding annual reports continued throughout the year. The temporary School and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Acca House, remains as it was at the end of 1939 and has fulfilled its purpose very well.

The Nursery School which had been completed late in 1939 was not opened during the year, but it is hoped that it will soon be in use.

2. SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The standard of lighting, heating and ventilation in most of the elementary schools within the Borough is generally satisfactory. The provision of protective measures has in some instances reduced the standard of natural lighting, but the alterations are of a temporary nature and a return to their original state will be an easy matter. During the year the majority of the schools were gradually enabled to return to their proper function. The National Defence Forces surrendered the schools which they had been occupying during 1939. The two schools which had been selected as first aid posts, continued in use as such and by co-operation were rendered available for educational purposes as well. At the end of the year the majority of the school children had returned to full-time education in the schools, but 3 infant schools were still obliged to continue with the home-centre system. One school is entirely unfit for further use as a result of enemy action.

Those shelters which have been completed fulfil the requirements laid down in the various circulars. At the end of the year, although no communal feeding centres had been officially opened, plans had been prepared and work was in hand on the Monkton Road and Grange Centres.

The following table shows the average number of children on the register for each school during the financial year ended March 31st, 1940.

School	Average No. on Register
Central	200
Grange—Boys	153
Girls and Infants	230
Dunn Street—Boys	156
Girls	149
Infants	92
Croft Terrace—Mixed	154
Infants	134
Bede Burn	232
Monkton Co.—Mixed	351
Infants	160
East Jarrow	29
Ellison—Mixed	215
Infants	122
St. Peter's	130
St. Bede's—Central Girls	129
Senior Boys	222
Senior Girls	199
Junior Boys	384
Junior Girls	378
Monkton Road Infants	166
Grant Street Infants	145
St. Bede's Infants at Monkton Co.	139
TOTAL	4569

Evacuation.

The following monthly figures show the number of school children who remained in the reception area from the evacuation of September, 1939.

1940.	
January	632
February	490
March	433
April	387
May	332

The school nurse who had been evacuated with the school-children in 1939 returned to the Borough in May, 1940.

A further 1,906 school-children were evacuated in July, 1940. The reception areas on this occasion being Barnard Castle Urban and Rural Districts. They were accompanied on their journey by both the school nurses, who shortly afterwards returned to the Borough. The number of school-children remaining in the reception area on January 1st, 1941, was 393. It is a repetition to say that it is regrettable that so many children have returned. Fortunately up to the present no untoward incidents have occurred to prove the folly of parents allowing their children to return from an area of relative safety. The improvement in general health of those who have returned is noticeable in practically all cases.

In addition, 58 children were examined for evacuation under the overseas evacuation scheme. Unfortunately, the scheme was suspended before any of the Borough children were called upon to make the journey.

3. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The customary procedure of the routine examination of school children was commenced early in the year, as soon as the schools commenced on full-time. There were several factors which interfered with the conduction of the examinations, e.g. schools being run on the home-centre system, evacuation and overseas evacuation examinations and towards the end of the year, the occurrence of an outbreak of diphtheria which necessitated the immunisation of the school children. It was possible, however, to examine the complete leavers and intermediate classes and a small number of the entrant class.

- (a) Entrants—Children admitted to school during the year or those children who had been previously admitted but who, for any reason, had not been examined.
- (b) Intermediates—All children between the ages of 8 and 9 years.
- (c) Leavers—All children between 12 and 13 years of age, together with older children, who for any reason had not been examined after reaching the age of 12.

The number of routine inspections in these groups was as follows:

Entrants	92
Intermediates	360
Leavers	324
	<hr/>
Total ...	776
	<hr/>

In addition 2,742 other examinations were carried out, this number being mainly composed of children examined in connection with the diphtheria epidemic. A small number were examined in connection with a nutritional survey which it was intended to make but found impossible to complete.

Nutrition Survey	569
Special examinations in connection with diphtheria epidemic	2173
Total	<u>2742</u>
Swabs taken	139
Swabs positive	15

4. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(a) During the year a total of 776 children underwent routine examination. Of this number 324 belonged to the leaving class, 360 to the intermediate class and only 92 to the entrant class. The reason for the smallness of the number examined in the latter group has already been explained.

The nutrition of these children who were examined is set out hereunder, the customary classification of A—excellent, B—normal, C—sub-normal and D—bad, being adopted.

No. Children Examined.	A. Excellent.		B. Normal.		C. Slightly Subnormal.		D. Bad.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
776	205	26.41	435	56.05	122	15.72	14	1.8

The percentage of undernourished children amounted to 17.52% of the total. Comparison between this figure and that of previous years is not easy as the standard set by different examiners differs somewhat. Generally speaking, the standard of nutrition was at least maintained, if not bettered in the Borough during the year. The return of a number of evacuees in improved health and the better economic conditions existing in the Borough are some reasons why this is so.

(b) **Uncleanliness.**—The school nurses examined 5,393 children during the year in the course of their routine inspections for uncleanliness. Six hundred and nine children were found to be affected with nits or vermin or otherwise to be unclean. This number amounts to 11.29% of those examined and shows an increase on the figure of 5.23% found to be unclean during the previous year. Some increase in the figure is to be expected under prevailing conditions, though not to the extent that

has been experienced. As a child is classified as being 'unclear' whenever a single nit is found, it will be seen that the standard set is a high one.

(c) Skin Diseases.—An increase in the occurrence of scabies has been noted during the year. One hundred and forty cases were reported by the School Medical Officer compared with 32 in 1939. The difficulty in combating this infection seems to lie in the main in not being able to secure treatment for over-school age contacts, who have become infected. From them, reinfection takes place in many cases. Difficulty is now experienced in procuring hospital treatment for the more serious cases. The loss of valuable school time due to exclusion for this condition is serious. In addition to scabies, some cases of impetigo were noted. Ringworm was rare, only 5 cases of ringworm of body and none of scalp were inspected at the clinic during the year.

(d) Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases.—Under this heading 123 cases were noted during the year.

Sixty-one children were submitted to refraction examination on account of defective vision and/or squint. Forty-four of these were found to require spectacles. Thirty-two children obtained or received spectacles at the clinic during the year. In all cases where the parents are unable to provide spectacles the Local Education Authority meets the cost.

Cases of corneal ulceration receive treatment at the Artificial Light Clinic. Cases of external eye disease requiring in-patient treatment are sent to the Eye Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

(e) Nose and Throat Defects.—During the course of routine school medical inspection 42 children were found to require treatment for chronic tonsillitis and adenoids and a further 43, while not requiring treatment were recommended to be kept under observation. At the special examinations 8 cases of chronic tonsillitis and adenoids were discovered. According to the condition of the cases they also were referred for treatment or recommended for observation.

The service of an ear, nose and throat specialist is provided for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. The number of cases found to require operative treatment during the year did not allow of having the customary weekly sessions at the Palmer Memorial Hospital, and sessions are now held when required. In all 36 children received operative treatment under the Authority's scheme during the year.

When cases of enlarged tonsils and adenoids are noted for the first time, the usual procedure is to recommend appropriate medical treat-

ment and place them under observation, and if necessary. If the condition at a later date is found to have made no improvement, then operative treatment is recommended.

(f) Ear Diseases and Defective Hearing.—These conditions accounted for 34 of the defects found at medical inspections. Otitis Media is the disease most frequently occurring. Defective hearing is in most cases due to accumulated wax and is readily amenable to treatment.

(g) Dental Defects.—The School Dentist in the course of his routine and special inspections examined 1384 children, and of these 1,184 or 85.4% were found to require treatment.

Two hundred and nine sessions were devoted to dental work of which 7 were given to routine examinations in schools, 193 to conservative work and 9 to extractions under general anaesthesia. A total of 48 general anaesthetics was administered to school children at the clinic. An up-to-date anaesthetic apparatus is badly needed at the school clinic.

(h) Heart Disease and Rheumatism.—Three cases of organic heart disease were diagnosed at medical inspections. Parents are informed of the condition and where constant supervision was considered necessary, they were instructed to seek the advice of their own medical practitioner. Both parents and teachers are advised regarding drill, exercise, games, etc., when special care is required.

Cases with a history of chorea or rheumatic pains are carefully watched so that serious organic damage to the heart may be prevented in time.

(i) Tuberculosis.—Four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered during the year. In addition 1 case of tuberculosis of spine and 2 cases of tubercular glands were discovered.

All actual and suspected cases are referred to the District Tuberculosis Officer, who advises regarding their fitness for school.

5. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The School Nurses visit cases of infectious disease not under the care of a doctor and advise the parents regarding exclusion from school. During the year one such visit was made by them.

Of the infectious diseases, there was an increase in the number of children who suffered from measles. The incidence of scabies also increased during the year and much valuable school-time is lost through this cause. Toward the latter part of the year, an epidemic of diphtheria

occurred which was responsible for much absence from school. Eighty-seven children were excluded on this account during 1940 compared with 21 in 1939. The Authority immediately decided to adopt an immunisation scheme, and at the close of the year 1,296 school children had received an initial injection. The immunising reagents used were A.P.T. and T.A.F. The response of the parents was good and much praise is due to the teachers for their energy in assisting with the scheme.

Very few cases were recorded during the year of Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough or Mumps.

The following table gives the number of children excluded and the distribution throughout the schools of the common infectious diseases:—

School.	Measles.	Mumps.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Scabies.	Influenza.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	TOTAL.	Percentage of Average on Register.
St. Bede's Infants	12	3	3	3	23	...	7	2	53	11·7%
„ Jun. Boys ...	3	1	...	...	21	1	2	...	28	7·2%
„ „ Girls ...	3	1	...	...	11	1	12	1	29	7·6%
„ Sen. Boys ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	3	...	15	6·7%
„ „ Girls ...	...	1	...	...	6	1	7	1	16	8·0%
„ Central .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	5	3·8%
Grange Girls & Infants.	6	1	...	...	5	...	3	...	15	6·5%
„ Boys	9	...	...	...	7	...	1	1	18	11·7%
Dunn Street Infants..	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	11	11·9%
„ Boys ...	1	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	11	7·0%
„ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2	...	14	9·3%
Ellison Infants	2	1	...	...	5	...	2	1	11	9·0%
„ Mixed	1	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	15	6·9%
Croft Terrace Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1·4%
„ Mixed	1	...	1	...	6	...	5	1	14	3·0%
Monkton Co. Infants	1	1	...	...	2	1	9	...	14	8·75%
Monkton Co. Mixed.	...	...	...	...	11	...	13	1	25	7·1%
St. Peter's Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	10	7·6%
Bede Burn Council ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	7	3·0%
East Jarrow	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	6·8%
Central .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1·5%
Totals	45	9	4	3	153	5	87	12	318	

Exclusions from School.—The following table gives the number of exclusions by the School Medical Officer during 1940, the cases being classified under the defect which necessitated the exclusion. The total number of exclusions in 1939 was 1,188.

Diphtheria	87
Eye Diseases	43

Impetigo	216
Influenza	5
Measles	45
Parotitis	9
Whooping Cough	1
Ringworm	14
Scabies	396
Scarlet Fever	12
Skin Diseases	112
Tonsil and Adenoid Operations	36
Tuberculosis	7
Varicella	1
Verminous	11
Miscellaneous	312
	<hr/>
Total	<u>1,313</u>

6. EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

There are 5 children suffering from multiple defects and these are as follows:—

- One—Epilepsy and Mental Defect.
- One—Mental Defect and Tuberculosis.
- One—Mental Defect and Blindness.
- Two—Mental Defect and Crippling.

Two children are in an institution and the remaining 3 are attending no school or institution.

7. FOLLOWING UP.

The procedure of seeing that the recommended treatment is carried out is an important part of the School Medical Service.

Special registers are kept containing the names of children requiring treatment for defective vision, enlarged tonsils and adenoids and dental caries. These are called upon in their turn to receive the appropriate treatment. In addition, all those requiring special treatment are followed up systematically by notes to parents, visits to schools and to the homes. Where the efforts of the school nurse prove fruitless, the case is usually referred to the Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Recourse is made to this line of action as seldom as possible, but it proves very effective in difficult cases.

During the year no cases were referred to the Society.

8. ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.

The work of the clinic continued during the year on the lines outlined in previous reports.

Eighty-two sessions were held during the year and the number of attendances of school children was 414. Towards the close of the year the sessions were suspended to allow immunisation for diphtheria to proceed.

Thanks are expressed to the West Line Committee of the Tyneside Council of Social Service for its continued interest in the work of the clinic.

School Clinic.—The temporary premises acquired toward the end of 1939 were well attended during the year. Here are the main statistics:—

Number of Attendances	4,262
Number of Treatments	2,050
Special Inspections and Re-inspections	8,706

School Nurses.—The school nurses devoted 62 sessions to routine medical examinations, 31 to cleansing inspections and 7 to routine dental inspections.

One visit was made by them to a case of infectious disease and 74 to children suffering from other defects and diseases. They were also in attendance at the general, artificial light and refraction clinics.

Employment of Children and Young Persons.—During the year the following children were examined and found fit for employment in the occupations stated:—

Errand Boys and Girls	3
Delivering Newspapers	6
Collecting Money	1

No street trader's licence was issued.

Co-operation of Parents.—Of the 776 children examined at the routine medical inspections, parents or guardians were present for the examination with 416 of the children.

Co-operation of Teachers.—The help given by the teachers has been as generous as in previous years, and it is keenly appreciated by the School Medical Staff. A special word of praise is due to them for their enthusiasm in making the immunisation scheme such a success.

Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.—The co-operation of the school attendance officers continued as in previous years. Their willing and generous assistance cannot pass without acknowledgment.

Vaccination.—Four hundred and forty-nine or 57.86% of the 776 children examined at routine medical inspection were found to have been vaccinated.

School Meals.—The number of children in receipt of school dinners during 1940 was 206 compared with 1,520 in 1939. The total number of dinners provided was 14,115 compared with 166,718 during the previous year. The considerable decrease, both in the numbers attending and in the number of meals served, is due to a variety of causes. The effect of evacuation and the closure of the Baths Hall in the previous year were in part responsible, but the main reason seems to have been the improved economic conditions existing in the Borough. Parents in receipt of a respectable wage prefer their children to have their meals at home, not that this is always the most advisable course.

A nutritional survey which embraced 569 children was commenced in order to recommend children for meals where it appeared necessary. This had to be suspended to carry out the immunisation scheme.

During the year 100,687 $\frac{1}{3}$ pints of free milk were distributed and the number of children in receipt of this milk was 719. These figures also shew a decrease on those of the previous year. As in previous years milk was also available to school children for consumption at the schools at a charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for $\frac{1}{3}$ pint.

The following table shews the number of individual children and the meals supplied during the past five years:—

Year.	No. of Children.	Dinners.
1936	265	62,645
1937	345	64,709
1938	1,364	90,985
1939	1,520	166,718
1940	206	14,115

B. BUCKLEY.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT—BOYS.

SCHOOL.	Central.	Grange.	Dunn Street.	Croft Terrace.	Bede Burn.	Ellison.	St. Peter's.	St. Bede's.	St. Bede's, (Grant Street.	Monkton Council.	East Jarrow.	Total No. Examined.	Average for 1940.	Average for Jarrow children 1910—1914.	Average for England & Wales (Greenwood Table).
Entrants.	No. examined.						8	15		29		52			
	Height—inches.						42.34	44.18		42.53			43.01		
	Weight—lbs.						40.37	46.07		43.23			43.22		
Intermediates.	No. examined.	31	29	29	15	5	6	48	...	18	7	188	...	...	...
	Height—inches.	47.47	47.6	48.81	49.77	50.1	47.9	49.33	...	49.61	47.42		48.66	46.78	47.39
	Weight—lbs.	53.99	51.35	52.85	55.13	58.2	55.4	57.04	...	58.11	53.36		55.04	49.57	52.
Leavers.	No. examined.	25	15	21	30	18	3	18	...	1	5	136	...	...	...
	Height—inches.	54.95	55.5	52.57	56.5	54.14	52.5	55.39	...	52.5	56.1		54.46	54.16	54.88
	Weight—lbs.	75.63	75.85	70.03	83.03	68.05	69.	75.05	...	64.	76.		73.4	65.72	72.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT—GIRLS.

School.	Central.	Grange.	Dunn Street.	Croft Terrace.	Bede Burn.	Ellison.	St. Peter's.	St. Bede's Grant Street.	St. Bede's.	St. Bede's Central.	Monkton Council.	East Jarrow.	Total No. Examined.	Average for 1940.	Average for Jarrow children 1910—1914.	Average for England & Wales (Greenwood Table).
Entrants.	No. examined.						2		12	26	30					
	Height—inches.						42.5		44.	44.03				42.81		
	Weight—lbs.						38.25		45.42	39.02				40.8		
Intermediates.	No. examined.	...	13	12	20	11	3	...	66	...	22	6	173	...	...	...
	Height—inches.	...	49.85	48.25	51.04	48.05	46.5	...	48.49	...	49.89	47.17	...	47.2	45.9	45.9
	Weight—lbs.	...	58.27	52.64	57.17	54.22	46.	...	51.70	...	50.61	50.3	...	47.5	47.3	46.8
Leavers.	No. examined.	24	12	15	37	3	6	...	43	24	1	1	124	...	...	...
	Height—inches.	55.87	55.91	55.61	57.12	56.16	55.05	55.66	55.43	56.01	58.	57.4	...	56.8	56.2	56.4
	Weight—lbs.	82.92	73.75	72.28	83.53	79.16	72.08	71.	75.7	82.54	65.5	82.	...	70.	71.8	70.8

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.
MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING
PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

A.—Routine Medical Inspections, 1940.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups—

Entrants	...	...	...	92
Second Age Group	...	...	...	360
Third Age Group	...	...	...	324
Total	...	...	...	776

Number of other Routine Inspections ... None.

Grand Total ... 776

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections & Re-Inspections ... 8706

TABLE II.

Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year
in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	92	15	16.30	67	72.83	8	8.69	2	2.17
Second Age-group	360	103	28.61	206	57.22	48	13.33	3	.83
Third Age-group ...	324	87	26.85	162	50.00	66	20.37	9	2.77
Other Routine Inspections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	776	205	26.41	435	56.05	122	15.72	14	1.80

TABLE III.

GROUP I.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Unsoundness, for which see Table V.)

Total Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme 2,050

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint). ...	61	2	63
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) ...	—	—	—
Total ...	61	2	63
	Under the Authority's Scheme.		
	Otherwise.	Total.	
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed ...	44	2	46
(b) Obtained ...	30	2	32

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Number of Defects.

Received Operative Treatment												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total Number Treated.		
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.							
(1)				(2)				(3)						(4)	(5)
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)				
2	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	34	—		36		

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and adenoids. (iv) Other Defects of the nose and throat.

TABLE IV.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist.

(a) Routine age groups

AGE	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	TOTAL.
Number	86	84	82	48	46	17	1	—	1	—	365

(b) Specials 1019

(c) TOTALS (Routine and Specials) 1384

(2) Number found to require treatment 1184

(3) Number actually treated 1111

(4) Attendances made by children for treatment 1156

(5) Half-days devoted to:—

Inspection ...	7	} Total 209
Treatment ...	202	

(6) Fillings:—

Permanent teeth ...	92	} Total 93
Temporary teeth ...	1	

(7) Extractions:—

Permanent teeth ...	356	} Total 1460
Temporary teeth ...	1104	

(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions 48

(9) Other operations:—

Permanent teeth ...	—	} Total None.
Temporary teeth ...	—	

TABLE V.

Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School

Nurses 2.81

(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses 5,393

(iii) Number of individual children found unclean 609

(iv) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921 599

(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—

(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 Nil.

(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws Nil.



